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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

DAIRY DIVISION

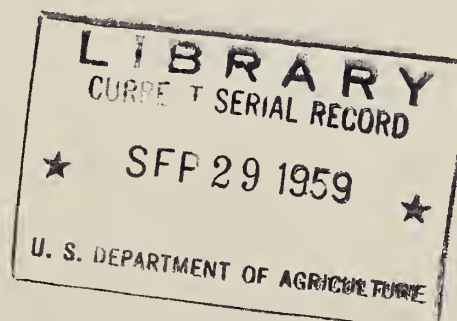
SUMMARIES OF  
FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDERS

Revised through August 1, 1959

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Attached are summaries of Federal Milk Marketing Orders which became effective during the period April 2 through August 1, 1959. Summaries of orders which were revised during this same period and summaries of the following New England markets, amended April 1, 1959, are also included: Boston, Springfield, and Worcester.

Agriculture - Washington







## SUSPENSION ORDERS

(Issued during the period April 2 through August 1, 1959)

Connecticut: Page 119-4 - supply-demand factor fixed at -10 percent of price during May through June by previous suspension order extended to September 1959.

Minneapolis-St. Paul: Page 73-2 - requirement that supply plant shipments to a regulated distributing plant equal 50 percent of Grade A receipts suspended during July 1959.

New York-New Jersey: Page 27-6 - nearby farm differential provision suspended June through December 1959.

## ERRATA

Toledo, Ohio: Page 30-3 - under "Class I" change \$1.65: June-March to \$1.65: August-January.

THE  
JOURNAL  
OF  
THE  
ROYAL  
ANTHROPOLOGICAL  
INSTITUTE  
OF GREAT  
BRITAIN  
AND IRELAND  
VOLUME  
LXXV  
PART I  
1905

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(As summaries of new and amended orders are prepared, page numbers will be preceded by the order number. For example, Michigan Upper Peninsula is Order number 111; there are four pages in this summary. Thus, the page numbers are 111-1; 111-2; 111-3; 111-4. The following index reflects this system of page numbering and also shows all page numbers in the summaries which have not been revised. Using Chicago as an example, the page numbers are listed in the index as pages 45 through 48-c and 49 through 49-b; thus, the entire summary of this order occupies pages 45, 46, 47, 48, 48a, 48b, 48c, 49, 49a, and 49b. The pages of the introduction and Federal Register citations are numbered consecutively with the abbreviations "Int." or "Cit." preceding the number.)

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FEDERAL REGISTER CITATIONS

Revised to 8/1/59

Cit.-1

<u>Market and Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>AKRON-STARK COUNTY - C.F.R. 960</u>		
23 FR 6702	8/29/58	Order, as amended
24 FR 5987	7/28/59	Order merging Akron-Stark County and Cleveland into Northeastern Ohio
<u>APPALACHIAN - C.F.R. 923</u>		
19 FR 6249	9/29/54	Order
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1
21 FR 7365	9/27/56	Amendment No. 2
21 FR 9287	11/28/56	Termination of specified terms
<u>AUSTIN-WACO - C.F.R. 952</u>		
20 FR 325	1/14/55	Order
20 FR 2913	4/30/55	Amendment No. 1
20 FR 7294	9/30/55	Amendment No. 2
21 FR 1346	3/1/56	Amendment No. 3
22 FR 5823	7/23/57	Amendment No. 4
23 FR 3849	6/4/58	Order, terminating specified terms
24 FR 357	1/15/59	Order, terminating certain provisions
<u>BLACK HILLS, SOUTH DAKOTA - C.F.R. 917</u>		
23 FR 992	2/15/58	Order, as amended
<u>BLUEFIELD - C.F.R. 1012</u>		
21 FR 7482	9/29/56	Order
23 FR 2837	4/29/58	Amendment No. 1
24 FR 2479	3/31/59	Amendment No. 2
<u>BOSTON - C.F.R. 904</u>		
21 FR 8131	10/24/56	Order, as amended
21 FR 10466	12/29/56	Amendment No. 15
22 FR 1801	3/20/57	Order suspending certain provisions
22 FR 3027	4/30/57	Amendment No. 16
23 FR 679	2/1/58	Amendment No. 17
24 FR 2520	4/1/59	Amendment No. 18
24 FR 3276	4/28/59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 5213	6/26/59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 5329	7/1/59	Amendment No. 19

<u>Market and Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>CEDAR RAPIDS-IOWA CITY - C.F.R.931</u>		
23 FR 8086	10/21/58	Order, as amended
<u>CENTRAL ARIZONA - C.F.R.1004</u>		
22 FR 7041	8/31/57	Order, as amended
23 FR 5430	7/17/58	Order, suspending certain provisions
23 FR 8048	10/18/58	Amendment No. 2
<u>CENTRAL ARKANSAS - C.F.R.908</u>		
20 FR 8364	11/1/55	Order
21 FR 1163	2/21/56	Amendment No. 1
22 FR 2102	3/30/57	Amendment No. 2
22 FR 3915	6/5/57	Termination of certain provisions
22 FR 10734	12/27/57	Termination of certain provisions
<u>CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI - C.F.R.987</u>		
23 FR 5653	7/26/58	Order, as amended
23 FR 8949	11/18/58	Amendment No. 5
<u>CENTRAL WEST TEXAS - C.F.R.982</u>		
23 FR 638	1/31/58	Order, as amended
<u>CHATTANOOGA - C.F.R.1000</u>		
23 FR 5423	8/1/58	Order, as amended

<u>Market and Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>CHICAGO - C.F.R.941</u>		
16 FR 6348	6/30/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 9363	9/15/51	Order, suspending certain provisions
17 FR 5807	6/28/52	Amendment No. 7
17 FR 7840	8/28/52	Amendment No. 8
18 FR 4884	8/15/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 5343	9/3/53	Amendment No. 9
18 FR 6767	10/27/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 575	2/3/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1158	3/3/54	Amendment No. 10
19 FR 1815	4/2/54	Amendment No. 11
19 FR 4060	7/3/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 4060	7/3/54	Amendment No. 12
19 FR 4706	7/31/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 5533	8/31/54	Amendment No. 13
19 FR 7710	11/30/54	Amendment No. 14
20 FR 5450	7/30/55	Amendment No. 15
20 FR 6509	9/3/55	Order suspending certain provisions
20 FR 7324	10/1/55	Amendment No. 16
20 FR 8281	11/4/55	Order suspending certain provisions
20 FR 10128	12/31/55	Amendment No. 17
21 FR 1345	3/1/56	Amendment No. 18
21 FR 2555	4/19/56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 6535	8/30/56	Amendment No. 19
22 FR 375	1/18/57	Amendment No. 20
23 FR 5709	8/1/58	Amendment No. 21
<u>CINCINNATI - C.F.R.965</u>		
23 FR 45	1/3/58	Order, as amended
24 FR 3363	4/30/59	Amendment No. 20



<u>Market and Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>CLARKSBURG - C.F.R.1009</u>		
22 FR 9581	11/30/57	Order, as amended
23 FR 1253	2/28/58	Suspension
23 FR 2836	4/29/58	Amendment No. 3
<u>CLEVELAND - C.F.R.975</u>		
20 FR 2947	5/3/55	Order, as amended
20 FR 3787	5/28/55	Order terminating specified terms
20 FR 4083	6/10/55	Correction
21 FR 2808	5/1/56	Amendment No. 12
21 FR 7481	9/29/56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 8318	10/26/56	Order suspending certain provisions
22 FR 5547	1/29/57	Amendment No. 13
23 FR 562	1/29/58	Order suspending certain provisions
23 FR 5896	8/5/58	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 90	1/6/59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 5987	7/28/59	Order merging Cleveland and Akron-Stark County into Northeastern Ohio
<u>COLUMBUS - C.F.R.974</u>		
17 FR 2968	4/5/52	Order, as amended
17 FR 5810	6/28/52	Notice of Correction
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1339	3/10/54	Amendment No. 7
20 FR 4179	6/15/55	Order terminating specified terms
21 FR 2808	5/1/56	Amendment No. 8
21 FR 10201	12/20/56	Amendment No. 9
24 FR 2294	3/25/59	Order, as amended
<u>COLORADO SPRINGS - PUEBLO - C.F.R.994</u>		
23 FR 10477	12/30/58	Order
<u>CONNECTICUT - C.F.R.1019</u>		
24 FR 1499	2/28/59	Order
<u>CORPUS CHRISTI - C.F.R.988</u>		
22 FR 6645	8/20/57	Order, as amended
23 FR 2572	3/24/58	Order suspending certain terms



Revised to 8/1/59

Cit.-5

Market and Citation

Date Published

Action

DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD - C.F.R.971

21 FR 8312	10/31/56	Order, as amended
24 FR 2293	3/25/59	Amendment No. 10

DES MOINES - C.F.R.1023

23 FR6709	8/29/58	Order
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DETROIT - C.F.R.924

20 FR 8171	11/1/55	Order, as amended
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 7
21 FR 3000	5/5/56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 6298	8/22/56	Amendment No. 8
23 FR 3568	5/23/58	Amendment No. 9

DUBUQUE - C.F.R.912

21 FR 2032	3/31/56	Order, as amended
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Order terminating specified terms
23 FR 6823	9/5/58	Order terminating specified terms
24 FR 194	1/8/59	Order, as amended

DULUTH-SUPERIOR - C.F.R.954

16 FR 155	1/6/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 8103	8/16/51	Amendment No. 6
21 FR 2809	5/1/56	Order suspending certain provisions

EASTERN SOUTH DAKOTA - C.F.R.929

20 FR 2151	4/6/55	Order
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1
23 FR 7517	9/27/58	Order, as amended

<u>Market and Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>FALL RIVER - C.F.R. 947</u>		
16 FR 10107	10/4/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2709	3/28/52	Amendment No. 12
17 FR 7773	8/26/52	Amendment No. 13
18 FR 7584	11/28/53	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1704	3/30/54	Amendment no. 14
21 FR 6830	9/7/56	Order suspending certain provisions
22 FR 2341	4/9/57	Order terminating specified terms
23 FR 9507	12/9/58	Order terminating order
<u>FORT SMITH - C.F.R. 976</u>		
23 FR 3569	5/23/58	Order, as amended
<u>FORT WAYNE - C.F.R. 932</u>		
15 FR 3307	5/30/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 11095	11/1/51	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 4911	5/30/52	Amendment No. 4
18 FR 1199	3/4/53	Amendment No. 5
19 FR 1803	3/30/54	Amendment No. 6
19 FR 4594	7/27/54	Amendment No. 7
21 FR 2808	5/1/56	Amendment No. 8
23 FR 9330	12/3/58	Amendment No. 9
<u>INLAND EMPIRE - C.F.R. 1008</u>		
22 FR 7584	9/25/57	Order, as amended
23 FR 1717	3/13/58	Amendment No. 3
23 FR 10506	12/31/58	Amendment No. 4
24 Fr 700	1/31/59	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>KANSAS CITY - C.F.R. 913</u>		
22 FR 7575	9/25/57	Order, as amended

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<u>KNOXVILLE - C.F.R.988</u>		
19 FR 7711	11/30/54	Order, as amended
21 FR 1439	3/6/56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 2679	4/26/56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 9
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Order terminating certain provisions
22 FR 6862	8/24/57	Order suspending certain provisions
23 FR 1250	2/28/58	Amendment No. 10
<u>LOUISVILLE - C.F.R.946</u>		
22 FR 7851	10/3/57	Order, as amended
<u>MEMPHIS - C.F.R.918</u>		
19 FR 2842	5/18/54	Order, as amended
19 FR 4705	7/31/54	Determination of equivalent price
19 FR 6299	9/30/54	Amendment No. 2
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 3
21 FR 5635	7/27/56	Amendment No. 4
21 FR 9095	11/22/56	Correction No. 4
<u>MERRIMACK VALLEY - C.F.R.934</u>		
20 FR 10030	12/29/55	Order, as amended
21 FR 6329	8/23/56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 7020	9/19/56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 10468	12/29/56	Amendment No. 14
22 FR 3030	4/30/57	Amendment No. 15
23 FR 701	2/1/58	Amendment No. 16
24 FR 2522	4/1/59	Amendment No. 17
24 FR 3276	4/28/59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 5213	6/26/59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 5329	7/1/59	Merged with Boston
<u>MICHIGAN UPPER PENINSULA - C.F.R.1011</u>		
23 FR 8182	10/24/58	Order



Market and CitationDate PublishedActionMILWAUKEE - C.F.R.907

15 FR 7173	10/26/50	Order
15 FR 9428	12/30/50	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 3691	5/1/51	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 6339	6/30/51	Amendment No. 3
16 FR 10922	10/27/51	Amendment No. 4
16 FR 12851	12/22/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 5796	6/28/52	Amendment No. 5
17 FR 7884	8/29/52	Amendment No. 6
18 FR 3087	5/29/53	Amendment No. 7
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1158	3/3/54	Amendment No. 8
19 FR 1815	4/2/54	Amendment No. 9
19 FR 4705	7/31/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 5573	9/1/54	Amendment No. 10
19 FR 7709	11/30/54	Amendment No. 11
20 FR 1	1/1/55	Amendment No. 12
20 FR 5448	7/30/55	Amendment No. 13
21 FR 1381	3/2/56	Amendment No. 14
21 FR 2555	4/19/56	Order suspending certain provisions

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL - C.F.R.973

22 FR 7032	8/31/57	Order, as amended
24 FR 5414	7/3/59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 6037	7/29/59	Amendment No. 4

MISSISSIPPI DELTA - C.F.R.905

23 FR 7570	9/30/58	Order
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MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST - C.F.R.1014

23 FR 9281	12/2/58	Order
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MUSKEGON - C.F.R.985

18 FR 4787	8/13/53	Order
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1
22 FR 2119	3/30/57	Amendment No. 2
23 FR 2400	4/12/58	Amendment No. 3

<u>Market and Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>NASHVILLE - C.F.R.978</u>		
23 FR 563	1/29/58	Order, as amended
<u>NEOSHO VALLEY - C.F.R.928</u>		
22 FR 4407	6/22/57	Order, as amended
23 FR 2855	4/30/58	Amendment No. 7
23 FR 7578	9/30/58	Amendment No. 8
<u>NEW ORLEANS - C.F.R.942</u>		
23 FR 1242	2/28/58	Order, as amended
24 FR 700	1/31/59	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY - C.F.R.927</u>		
22 FR 4643	7/2/57	Order, as amended
23 FR 6737	8/30/58	Amendment No. 13
23 FR 6740	8/30/58	Amendment No. 14
23 FR 7907	10/14/58	Amendment No. 15
24 FR 2394	3/27/59	Amendment No. 16
24 FR 3608	5/5/59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 4303	5/28/59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 5735	7/17/59	Amendment No. 17
<u>NORTH CENTRAL IOWA - C.F.R.1005</u>		
22 FR 7455	9/19/57	Order
23 FR 6823	9/5/58	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>NORTH CENTRAL OHIO - C.F.R.995</u>		
22 FR 4181	6/14/57	Order, as amended
22 FR 6208	8/3/57	Order suspending certain provisions
23 FR 679	2/1/58	Order suspending certain provisions
23 FR 2986	5/3/58	Amendment No. 1
<u>NORTH TEXAS - C.F.R.943</u>		
22 FR 7024	8/31/57	Order, as amended
24 FR 454	1/20/59	Amendment No. 12
24 FR 3719	5/8/59	Amendment No. 13
<u>NORTHEASTERN OHIO - C.F.R.975</u>		
24 FR 5987	7/28/59	Order

<u>Market and Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>NORTHEASTERN WISCONSIN - C.F.R.1016</u>		
23 FR 8187	10/24/58	Order
<u>NORTHERN LOUISIANA - C.F.R.966</u>		
23 FR 5714	8/1/58	Order, as amended
<u>OKLAHOMA METROPOLITAN - C.F.R.906</u>		
22 FR 2825	4/23/57	Order, as amended
23 FR 2337	4/10/58	Amendment No. 1
<u>OMAHA-LINCOLN-COUNCIL BLUFFS - C.F.R.935</u>		
17 FR 7411	8/15/52	Order, as amended
20 FR 880	2/11/55	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 4
<u>OZARKS - C.F.R.921</u>		
23 FR 8613	11/5/58	Order, as amended
<u>PADUCAH - C.F.R.977</u>		
20 FR 414	1/19/55	Order, as amended
21 FR 2806	5/1/56	Amendment No. 2
22 FR 546	1/29/57	Amendment No. 3
<u>PHILADELPHIA - C.F.R.961</u>		
23 FR 427	1/23/58	Order, as amended
24 FR 1457	2/27/59	Amendment No. 21
<u>PLATTE VALLEY - C.F.R.1013</u>		
22 FR 2527	4/13/57	Order
22 FR 7768	10/1/57	Order suspending certain provisions
23 FR 1196	2/26/58	Amendment No. 1



<u>Market and Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>PUGET SOUND - C.F.R.925</u>		
17 FR 10847	12/2/52	Order, as amended
18 FR 6231	9/30/53	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 8819	12/30/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 571	2/3/54	Amendment No. 4
19 FR 2245	4/20/54	Amendment No. 5
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Termination of specified terms
22 FR 2833	4/23/57	Order suspending certain provisions
22 FR 2996	4/27/57	Amendment No. 6
22 FR 3224	5/8/57	Determination of price
22 FR 3752	5/29/57	Amendment No. 7
<u>QUAD CITIES - C.F.R.944</u>		
22 FR 2998	4/27/57	Order, as amended
23 FR 5422	7/17/58	Order suspending certain provisions
23 FR 7823	9/5/58	Order terminating specified terms
24 FR 1237	2/18/59	Amendment No. 5
<u>RED RIVER VALLEY - C.F.R.986</u>		
23 FR 7895	10/9/58	Order
<u>ROCKFORD-FREEPORT - C.F.R.991</u>		
17 FR 7920	8/30/52	Order, as amended
18 FR 88673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
<u>ST. LOUIS - C.F.R.903</u>		
19 FR 3923	6/29/54	Order, as amended
20 FR 8807	12/1/55	Amendment No. 9
21 FR 2806	5/1/56	Amendment No. 10
21 FR 6563	8/31/56	Amendment No. 11
24 FR 2421	3/28/59	Amendment No. 12

Market and CitationDate PublishedActionSAN ANTONIO - C.F.R. 949

19 FR 286

1/16/54

Order, as amended

19 FR 1575

2/3/54

Amendment No. 2

19 FR 1790

4/1/54

Amendment No. 3

20 FR 7292

9/30/55

Amendment No. 4

SIOUX CITY - C.F.R. 948

19 FR 4595

7/27/54

Order, as amended

21 FR 2807

5/1/56

Amendment No. 3

SIOUX FALLS-MITCHELL - C.F.R. 956

17 FR 6187

7/10/52

Order

20 FR 1333

3/4/55

Amendment No. 1

20 FR 4176

6/15/55

Order suspending  
a certain provision

21 FR 2807

5/1/56

Amendment No. 2

SOUTH BEND-LA PORTE-ELKHART - C.F.R. 967

23 FR 5686

7/29/58

Order, as amended

SOUTHEASTERN FLORIDA - C.F.R. 1018

22 FR 5919

7/26/57

Order

22 FR 7048

8/31/57

Termination of  
specified terms

24 FR 1497

2/23/59

Amendment No. 1

SOUTHEASTERN NEW ENGLAND - C.F.R. 990

23 FR 8843

11/14/58

Order

24 FR 5331

7/1/59

Order, as amended

SOUTHWEST KANSAS - C.F.R. 919

23 FR 3702

5/29/58

Order, as amended



<u>Market and Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>SPRINGFIELD, MASS. - C.F.R.996</u>		
20 FR 10038	12/29/55	Order, as amended (Amendment No. 5)
21 FR 6330	8/23/56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 10469	12/29/56	Amendment No. 6
22 FR 3032	4/30/57	Amendment No. 7
23 FR 702	2/1/58	Amendment No. 8
24 FR 2524	4/1/59	Amendment No. 9
24 FR 3276	4/28/59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 5213	6/26/59	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>TEXAS PANHANDLE - C.F.R.911</u>		
20 FR 9905	12/23/55	Order
21 FR 2807	5/1/56	Amendment No. 1
21 FR 8431	11/3/56	Amendment No. 2
22 FR 4711	7/4/57	Suspension
22 FR 6566	8/15/57	Amendment No. 3
24 FR 6153	7/31/59	Amendment No. 4
<u>TOLEDO - C.F.R.931</u>		
22 FR 2104	3/30/57	Order, as amended
24 FR 2522	4/1/59	Amendment No. 13
<u>TRI-STATE - C.F.R.972</u>		
20 FR 6275	8/27/55	Order, as amended
21 FR 6571	9/8/55	Correction
21 FR 2808	5/1/56	Amendment No. 8
21 FR 7513	10/2/56	Order terminating specified terms
22 FR 545	1/29/57	Amendment No. 9
24 FR 3276	4/28/59	Amendment No. 10
<u>UPSTATE MICHIGAN - C.F.R.916</u>		
22 FR 5835	7/24/57	Order, as amended
23 FR 4311	6/13/58	Order suspending certain provisions
23 FR 6700	8/29/58	Amendment No. 4
<u>WASHINGTON, D. C. - C.F.R.902</u>		
24 FR 4331	5/29/59	Order
<u>WESTERN COLORADO - C.F.R.980</u>		
23 FR 8417	10/31/58	Order

Market and CitationDate PublishedActionWHEELING - C.F.R.1002

22 FR 9573	11/30/57	Order, as amended
23 FR 1254	2/28/58	Suspension
23 FR 2835	4/29/58	Amendment No. 3

WICHITA - C.F.R.968

23 FR 3439	5/21/58	Order, as amended
24 FR 3566	5/5/59	Order, as amended
24 FR 4550	6/4/59	Amendment No. 9

WILMINGTON - C.F.R.1010

21 FR 3488	5/25/56	Order
22 FR 7102	9/5/57	Amendment No. 1

WORCESTER - C.F.R.999

20 FR 10045	12/29/55	Order, as amended (Amendment No. 5)
21 FR 627	1/28/56	Correction
21 FR 6330	8/23/56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 10470	12/29/56	Amendment No. 6
22 FR 3033	4/30/57	Amendment No. 7
23 FR 702	2/1/58	Amendment No. 8
24 FR 2525	4/1/59	Amendment No. 9
24 FR 3276	4/28/59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 5213	6/26/59	Order suspending certain provisions

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 2  
Washington, D. C.

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions and ships at dock in Washington, D. C. and Alexandria, Virginia, and in the following counties: Arlington, Fairfax, and Prince William, all in the State of Virginia; Prince Georges (excluding the town of Laurel), Montgomery, Charles, St. Marys, and specified areas in Calvert and Frederick counties in Maryland.

Population (1950 Census): 1,565,758

Principal places are: Washington, D. C.; Alexandria and Falls Church, Virginia; Rockville, Frederick and Upper Marlboro, Maryland.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. The operator of an unregulated supply plant which ships milk to a plant in "2," above.
4. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler or a dairy farmer whose milk is delivered through a cooperative association with no membership at other regulated plants to a regulated manufacturing plant of another association, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions, except a dairy farmer whose milk is diverted to a regulated plant in March-September from a farm which did not supply milk to a regulated plant during the previous October-February.



Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:

a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers; and

b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers during the months October-February, or 40 percent during the months March-September to a regulated distributing plant which has Class I disposition on routes in the marketing area equal to 10 percent of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants and total Class I route disposition equal to 50 percent of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in each of the months October through February is a supply plant in the following March through September unless non-regulated status is requested.

3. Cooperative association plant.

a. A manufacturing plant operated by a cooperative association 70 percent or more of whose members are qualified producers shipping to regulated plants during the month.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product, except sour cream. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product, except sour cream.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products except sour cream at the end of the month.

c. Disposed of for livestock feed.

d. Skim milk dumped upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.

e. In shrinkage of other source milk.

f. In shrinkage of producer milk, not to exceed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  percent.

#### Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

#### Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.

b. Transfers of fluid milk products to the extent of Class I disposition in the marketing area by such plants. Transfers to plants having such disposition are then assigned remaining Class I use in excess of direct receipts from dairy farmers at the plant.

c. Bulk transfers to unregulated plants within 300 miles of Washington unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in that class at the unregulated plant is equal to the amount of the transfers. If transfers exceed this utilization, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

d. Bulk transfers to plants 300 miles or more from Washington, D. C.

#### Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Non-fluid milk products.

b. Fluid milk products.

c. Fluid milk products priced under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in "a" and "b" above, allocated to Class I. Payment rates: Nonfluid milk product Class I price at location of receiving plant less Class II price, both prices adjusted by butterfat differentials. Fluid milk products: Class I price adjusted for location of the nearest unregulated shipping plant less Class II price, both prices adjusted by butterfat differentials.



Class Prices:

1. Class I. July-February, Class I price is \$5.55; March-June, \$5.10. When the average of Class I prices for the month at New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago deviates from that during the corresponding month of 1958, the above prices are adjusted as follows:

<u>Deviation (Plus or Minus)</u>	<u>Adjustment (Plus or Minus)</u>
0 - 15 cents	0
15.1 - 35	20
35.1 - 55	40
55.1 - 75	60
75.1 - 95	80

2. Class II. The sum of the following butterfat and skim milk prices:

a. Butterfat. Average Philadelphia cream price (40 percent - 40 quarts Pennsylvania and New Jersey approved) -  $2.00 \div 33.48 \times 3.5$  (not less than New York 92-score butter price  $\times 1.2 \times 3.5$  - 17 cents)

b. Skim milk. Price based upon Chicago area spray-roller nonfat dry milk:

<u>Nonfat Dry Milk</u>	<u>Skim Price</u>
\$0.126 - \$0.135	\$0.525
.136 - .145	.600

(Increased or decreased by similar brackets from .075 to \$0.975)

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Philadelphia cream price divided by 334.8 (not less than Class II differential).
2. Class II. Butterfat value computed for Class II price divided by 35.
3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 75 miles or more from Washington, D. C; deduct:
  - a. 12 cents - first 75 miles
  - b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Plants from which a greater portion of their Class I milk is disposed of on routes in the marketing area of another order, and supply plants subject to another order except those which qualified as regulated plants under this order in each month of the preceding October through February are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
  - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
  - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
  - c. Make compensatory payments:
    - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area in excess of receipts from regulated plants; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.





Order amended 4-1-59 and Merrimack Valley merged with Boston 7-1-59

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 4  
Greater Boston, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions and ships at dock in specified Massachusetts towns and cities.

Population: (1950 Census): 2,553,190

Principal places are: Boston, Cambridge, Somerville, Brookline, Arlington, Lynn, Medford, Malden, Newton, Quincy, Waltham, Haverhill, Lawrence, and Lowell, Massachusetts.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production from farms located within 80 miles of State House in Boston or, from regulated and unregulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, and a producer under another Federal order who produces milk received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions except a dairy farmer whose milk is diverted to a regulated plant in April-June from a farm which did not supply milk to a regulated plant during the previous July-March.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant approved by an area health authority and from which during the month:
  - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area exceeds 10 percent of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants, except in April-June a plant maintained by same handler as a nonpool plant previous July to March cannot qualify.
2. Supply plant. A plant approved by an area health authority for sale of milk for fluid consumption which ships any milk for Class I use to a regulated distributing plant in the current or preceding month provided:

- a. Handler disposes of 10 percent of total receipts at all plants as Class I in marketing area.
  - b. Nonregulated status has not been requested.
  - c. April-June: Plant was not maintained by same handler as a nonregulated plant in the previous July-March.
3. Cooperative association plant.
- a. A plant operated by a cooperative association and located in the marketing area which has direct disposition to consumers not in excess of 2 percent of total fluid milk product receipts other than cream.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

- 1. Skim milk and butterfat are reported as one total in each class with a separate accounting of butterfat used in butter and cheese. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted and concentrated milk.

Classification:

- 1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:
  - a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of milk and cream mixtures. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
  - b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.
- 2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:
  - a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I product.
  - b. Skim milk dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed.
  - c. In shrinkage of producer milk and other source receipts not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

- 1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:
  - a. In the form of fluid milk products except cream to the extent of Class I at the receiving plant.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

- 1. The following are Class I:



- a. Transfers to producer-handlers to the extent of Class I at the producer-handler's plant.
- b. Transfers to unregulated plants to the extent of Class I utilization at such plant.
- c. Transfers to an unregulated plant which are retransferred to another plant outside New England and New York.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II not subject to butter-cheese price, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):
  - a. Receipts of bulk milk and skim milk (including nonpool milk received from dairy farmers) except that priced as Class I under New York-New Jersey order and receipts for custom packaging.
  - b. Receipts of cream and nonfluid milk products.
  - c. Receipts for custom packaging and packaged Class I products from other Federal order plants are assigned to Class I ahead of producer milk.
2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts assigned to Class I under a and b above except when an emergency is declared. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class II price, adjusted by Class II location and butterfat differentials except that in the case of receipts from plants in Maine the rate is obtained by subtracting either this or the Class II price established by the Maine Milk Commission, whichever is lower.

Class Prices (3.7 percent milk): Prices quoted at basic zone 201-210 miles from Boston.

1. Basic formula. New England basic Class I price determined as follows:
  - a. New England Economic Index times supply-demand factor and seasonal percentage divided by 100, times \$5.592; resulting price, bracketed. (Basic Class I price for November-December cannot be lower than such price for the preceding month.)
  - b. Economic index is sum of following divided by 3:
    - (1) Wholesale Price Index:  
BLS monthly wholesale price index all commodities  
(1947-1949)

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1.143

- (2) Disposable Personal Income Index:  

$$\frac{\text{Current annual rate per capita disposable personal income (U. S.)}}{\text{(quarterly) } 7 \text{ times ratio New England to U. S. per capita personal income}}$$
15.34

- (3) Grain-Labor Index is the sum of:
- (a)  $\frac{\text{Average price paid by farmers per ton dairy ration in the New England region}}{.884} \times 0.6$ , plus:
- (b)
- |                               |          |         |
|-------------------------------|----------|---------|
| Monthly Rate board and room   | x 1      | ) x 0.4 |
| Monthly Rate with house       | x 1      |         |
| Weekly Rate board and room    | x 4.33   |         |
| Weekly Rate no board and room | x 4.33   |         |
| Daily Rate no board and room  | x 26     |         |
|                               | <u>5</u> | 1.458   |

c. Supply-Demand. The supply-demand factor is determined by the relationship between the ratios of producer receipts and Class I producer milk at Boston, Merrimack Valley, Springfield, and Worcester in the second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the Boston order. Maximum adjustment is 1.4 percent for each one percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard. (Note: Supply-demand factor is fixed by suspension orders effective May through September, 1959, to -10 percent of price.)

d. Seasonal Adjustment. The following seasonal adjustment factors apply:

October, November, and December	1.08
January, February, and September	1.04
August and March	1.00
July	.96
April	.92
May and June	.88

2. Class I. New England basic Class I price.

3. Class II. (Except butter and cheese): The Class II price is the higher of a or b below. Computation in b is used when no cream price is reported.

a.  $\left( \frac{\text{Boston cream price} - 52.5\phi}{33} \right) \times 0.98 \times 3.7 + (\text{Chicago area spray-roller powder price} \times 7.85)$  less:

\$0.67 : October - February  
 .79 : March, April, and July  
 .85 : May and June  
 .73 : August and September



b. United States average manufacturing milk price adjusted to 3.7 percent by a butterfat differential based on New York 92 score butter (16th to 15th) x 0.125 adjusted by the following amounts:

+ \$0.13 : January	- \$0.11 : June
+ .12 : February	+ .08 : July
- .05 : March	+ .17 : August, November, December
- .09 : April	+ .14 : September
- .12 : May	+ .16 : October

4. Class II. (Butter and cheese): In any of the months April through July in which the Class II price is determined by a above, milk used in salted butter and American type cheese is priced under formula b.

Butterfat Differentials: (3.7 percent butterfat test)

1. Class I, Class II (except butter and cheese), and producer.

Boston cream price -52.5 cents ÷ 330. If cream price is not reported use New York 92 score butter price (16th to 15th) x 0.125.

2. Class II - Butter and cheese: When a separate price is established April-July butterfat differential for butter and cheese is Class II differential less difference between regular and special prices divided by 37:

Location Differentials: Prices are quoted at 201-210 miles from Boston. Prices at Boston are: Class I and uniform + \$0.54, Class II +.058. Differentials compared to Boston city price apply to plants located outside the marketing area and 40 miles or more from Boston, Massachusetts; deduct:

1. Class I.

- a. 17.0 cents - 41 to 60 miles
- b. 20.2 cents - 61 to 70 miles
- c. 1.2 cents - each additional 10 miles, 71 to 210 miles
- d. 1.0 cents - each additional 10 miles beyond 210.

2. Class II.

- a. 41 - 60 miles - 2.0 cents
- b. Over 60 miles - varying amount up to 0.6 cents for each 10 miles with a maximum of 9.3 cents.

3. Producer. Blend prices to producers are adjusted by differential applicable to Class I and by the following adjustments based on farm location provided such addition shall not result in a price higher than Class I.

- a. Farms within 40 miles of Boston or Lawrence: +\$0.46.
- b. Farms over 40 miles from Boston and Lawrence, but not over 80 miles from Boston: +\$0.23.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and fluid milk products except cream from other sources.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. No provision.
2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Plants which are regulated under other Federal orders are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
  - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
  - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
  - c. Make compensatory payments:
    - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.



FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 11  
Texas Panhandle

Marketing Area:

1. All territory in the following Texas counties: Armstrong, Briscoe, Carson, Childress, Collingsworth, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Donley, Gray, Hall, Hansford, Hartley, Hemphill, Hutchinson, Moore, Oldham, Ochiltree, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sherman, Swisher, and Wheeler; and the Oklahoma county of Beckham.

Population (1950 Census): 286,152

Principal places are: Amarillo, Dalhart, Hereford, Dumas, Canyon, Borger, Perryton, Pampa, and Shamrock, Texas; and Elk City, Oklahoma.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant, and if it so elects, such an association with respect to member milk delivered directly to another regulated plant in a tank truck owned or operated under contract by the association.
4. The operator of an unregulated supply plant which ships Grade A milk to a regulated distributing plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated or unregulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:
  - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 15 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants; and

b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which ships 75 percent or more such receipts in the months September through November is a supply plant in the following March through June upon its request.

#### Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

#### Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

c. Disposed of for livestock feed.

d. In shrinkage of producer and other source milk not to exceed 2 percent except allowance to a cooperative association which delivers member milk in a tank truck to a regulated plant is prorated, 0.5 percent of such deliveries to the association and 1.5 percent to the regulated plant.

#### Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants, in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

#### Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.

b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.



c. Bulk transfers of fluid milk products to unregulated plants not more than 350 miles from nearest point in the marketing area unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization at the unregulated plants do not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

d. Transfers of fluid milk products to plants more than 350 miles from the nearest point in marketing area.

#### Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Fluid milk products not priced under another order.

b. Non-fluid milk products not priced under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less:

March-June Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

July-February Uniform price, adjusted by Class I butterfat differential.

#### Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. Higher of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent) adjusted to 4.0 percent by direct ratio.

b. Butter-powder price. (Chicago 92-score butter price - 3 cents x 4.8) + (Chicago area spray-roller price - 5.5 cents x 8.16)

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

\$2.15: July-February

1.85: March-June

3. Class II. Average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 4.0 percent milk:

March-June:

Plains Creamery, Arnett, Oklahoma

Price Creamery, Portales, New Mexico

Quint County Creamery, Mangum, Oklahoma

Swisher County Creamery, Tulia, Texas

July-February: Higher of the following:

- a. Local plant price
- b. Butter-powder price of basic formula

(Equivalent price determination order effective May 1, 1959, provides the following in lieu of above:

April-June:

- Carnation Company, Sulphur Springs, Texas
- Borden Company, Mt. Pleasant, Texas
- Lamar Creamery, Paris, Texas

March: North Texas local plant price, minus 9 cents

July-February: Higher of the following:

- a. Butter-powder price
- b. North Texas local plant price - 9 cents)

Butterfat Differentials: (4.0 percent butterfat test)

- 1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.120.
- 2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.110.
- 3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

- 1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 100 miles or more from Amarillo, Texas; deduct:
  - a. 15.0 cents - 100 to 110 miles
  - b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

- 1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

- 1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.
- 2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

- 1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.



2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies March-June with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of September-December by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 112 days).

- a. Transfers to any other person are permitted under specified circumstances.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area of another order are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

- a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
- b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
- c. Make compensatory payments:
  - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.





5. Class III (Except butter and American cheese in months December through July).

a. From sum of "b" and "c" subtract:

July-November	\$0.67	March-April	\$0.72
December-February	.70	May-June	.75

b. New York 92-score butter + 2 cents (+ 5 cents August-February if annual rate of Class I is 71.2 percent or more of pool receipts) times 4.27.

c.  $7.8 \times$  (Chicago area spray powder times 0.7 + roller powder times 0.3)

6. Class III (Butter and American cheese, December-July).

a. Class III price above minus:

(1) March-June, 14.0 cents

(2) July and December-February, 10.5 cents

Under specified conditions the reduction, March-July, is less than above amounts for milk used in American cheese.

Butterfat Differentials (3.5 percent butterfat test):

1. Class I (Class IA and IB). 4 cents

2. Class II and III (except butter and American cheese). Subtract from the respective class price the amount determined as "b" under Class II price in this outline and divide by 35.

3. Class III (butter and American cheese). Subtract 0.4 cents (0.3 cents in certain months, see Class III price, butter-cheese) from the Class III butterfat differential above.

4. Producer. Weighted average of class differentials.

Location Differentials: All class prices and producer prices are increased by amounts ranging from 5 to 25 cents at plants located in or near the metropolitan district and in designated areas near Albany, Troy, Schenectady, and Syracuse. Other differentials apply as follows:

1. Class prices. Class prices are established at the 201-210 mile zone measured from the nearest of the following: Mount Vernon or Yonkers, New York; Tenafly, Glen Ridge, East Orange, Elizabeth, Hackensack, Hillside, Irvington, or Passaic, New Jersey. Class prices also vary by following amounts, plus in zones nearer market, minus in zones farther from market.

a. Class IA, IB, and Class I skim.

(1) 201-210 mile zone - 0

\*(2) Increases or decreases 1.2 cents for each 10 mile zone to 401 miles.

b. Class II and III. (For Class III milk used in butter and American cheese December-July rates at plants in 326-350 mile zone and farther are reduced 1 cent from rate computed below.

(1) 201-225 mile zone - 0

(2) Increased or decreased 1 cent for each 25 mile zone.

## 2. Producer price.

- a. Zone differential. Differentials same as those applicable to Classes IA, IB, and Class I skim.
- b. Nearby farm differential graduated by zones is paid from the pool based on location of farm in relation to metropolitan district. Rates of payment established August 1, 1957, at 5 to 40 cents are adjusted automatically with changes in the percentage of pool milk in Classes IA and IB in preceding 12 months relationship of total Class IA sales to receipts from producers in the designated nearby area.

### Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool.

### Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight of producer milk.

### Special Producer Provisions:

1. Cooperative service. Provision is made for payment out of the producers' settlement fund to qualified cooperatives or federations with at least 4,000 producer members for market-wide services at the rate of 2 cents per hundredweight on milk received from members of a cooperative, or in the case of a qualified Federation, to have been received from members of its federated cooperatives. An additional payment of 1 cent per hundredweight is made to cooperatives with at least 6,000 members and to any federation with an aggregate of 6,000 members.

Provision is also made for payment of 1 cent per hundredweight to cooperatives which operate and to federation (or its federated cooperatives) which operate "regulated plants" at which at least 25 percent of the milk marketed by its members is received.

2. Base payment. No provision.

### Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who are regulated under another order are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator and payment of plus difference on Class I and Class II disposition in the marketing area between class prices under this order and those established by the other order. This payment is not required of Connecticut handlers.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

- a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
- b. Make compensatory payments:
  - (1) On Class I and Class II disposition in the marketing area; rates are those applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.



FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 43  
North Texas

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in Texas counties of Cooke, Collin, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Fannin, Grayson, Hopkins, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Lamar, Parker, Rockwall, and Tarrant.

Population: (1950 Census): 1,437,082

Principal places are: Dallas, Ft. Worth, Gainesville, Denton, Cleburne, Waxahachie, Sherman, Paris, and Sulphur Springs, Texas.

\*Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant, and such an association with respect to milk of producer members delivered to other regulated plants in tank trucks owned or operated under contract by such association.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Grade A fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants (not in excess of 5 percent of own production) is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant. (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and which disposes of Grade A fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area.
2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for handling milk for fluid consumption which during the month ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers and other plants to a regulated distributing plant where such shipments are assigned to a reserve credit supply equal to the remainder obtained by deducting Class I sales to other pool plants and 85



percent of producer receipts at the distributing plant. (This monthly requirement is not necessary during any four month period, if shipments over the entire period are 50 percent and during the last month of the period are 15 percent of receipts.)

A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months September through December is a supply plant in the following January through August upon its request, except that shipments in August must equal 15 percent of receipts to maintain status during that month.

3. Cooperative association plant. A plant in the area which receives milk from dairy farmers and which is operated by a cooperative association having member producers whose milk is delivered directly to regulated plants of other handlers.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

\*Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product except sour cream. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. disposed of to commercial food manufacturers as bulk milk or skim milk, March-August, and bulk cream or ungraded bulk milk or skim milk in any month.

c. contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

d. disposed of for livestock feed (maximum, 0.5 percent of fluid milk product disposition) under specified conditions.

e. In shrinkage of other source fluid milk products.

f. In shrinkage of producer milk, not to exceed 0.5 percent of direct receipts from producers plus 1.5 percent of bulk receipts from both producers and other regulated plants which are not disposed of in bulk to another plant.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another in the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:
  - a. Bulk transfers to producer-handlers.
  - b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
  - c. Transfers to a plant regulated under another order.
  - d. Bulk transfers to unregulated plants located outside the marketing area and specified counties in Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas.
  - e. Bulk transfers to unregulated plants located within the marketing area and specified counties in Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas; unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plant (less receipts from dairy farmers, receipts of packaged fluid milk products, and disposition of non-Grade A cream) does not exceed Class I claimed by all transferring handlers. If such utilization at the unregulated plant is in excess of the transfers, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):
  - a. non-fluid milk products not priced under another order.
  - b. fluid milk products not priced under another order.
  - c. fluid milk products priced under another order (after first deducting 5 percent of producer receipts).
2. Compensatory payments. Apply to "a" receipts in Class I, above, at all times and to "b" receipts whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 110 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by Class I butterfat and location differential, less Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.



Class Prices:1. Basic formula. The highest of the following:

- a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent) adjusted to 4.0 percent by direct ratio.
- b. butter-powder price: (Chicago 92-score butter price - 35 cents x 4.8) + (Chicago area spray-roller powder price - 5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.96).
- c. local plant price. Prices paid by local plants for 4.0 milk:

Carnation Company, Sulphur Springs, Texas  
 Borden Company, Mount Pleasant, Texas  
 Lamar Creamery, Paris, Texas

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

\$2.00: March-June  
 2.20: July-February

with a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of ~~producer~~ receipts and gross Class I in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Maximum adjustment is three cents for each one percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard. Lesser adjustments are made for non-cumulative or counter-changes from the preceding period. Total supply-demand adjustment is limited to 50 cents.

3. Class II. April, May and June: butter-powder price, less 20 cents, or local plant price, whichever is higher. All other months: butter-powder price or local plant price, whichever is higher.

Butterfat Differentials:

- 1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.125.
- 2. Class II. July-February: Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.115; March-June: butter price x 0.11.
- 3. Producer. The following differentials, based on Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month:

<u>Differential</u>	<u>Butter price</u>
6 cents	50.0 - 59.99 cents
7 cents	60.0 - 69.99 cents

extended from 3 - 11 cents by similar brackets.



Location Differentials:

1. Class I. Apply to plants located 110 miles or more from Dallas, Texas, Deduct: 1.5 cents each 10 miles.
2. Producer. Above differentials apply:
  - a. July-February to all producer milk.
  - b. March-June to base milk.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. Base payment plan applied March-June with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of September-December by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 112 days).
  - a. Transfers to any other person are permitted under specified circumstances.
  - b. Joint-held bases may be divided among the joint holders upon request.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order and supply plants subject to another order unless qualified under this order each month in the preceding September-December, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal Orders. No provision.



FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 65  
Cincinnati, Ohio

Marketing Area:

1. All territory in the city of Cincinnati and within the following Ohio counties: Butler, Clermont, Hamilton, and Warren.

Population (1950 Census): 951,842

Principal places are: Cincinnati, Hamilton, Miami Township, and Franklin Township, Ohio

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which milk received only from his own production or from regulated or unregulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant):

1. Distributing plant.
  - a. A plant located outside the marketing area which is inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which during the month:
  - b. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of total route disposition of Class I milk.
  - c. A plant located within the marketing area which disposes of milk on routes in the marketing area.



2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for fluid consumption and which ships milk or skim milk to regulated distributing plants equal to one percent or more of total Class I utilization of all regulated distributing plants during the second month preceding such shipments is regulated according to the following schedule:

<u>Months Milk Shipped</u>	<u>Plant is Regulated</u>
October or November	November
Two months, October-December	December
Three months, October-January	January-October

If non-regulated status is requested, such status becomes effective the first month following the request during which no milk is shipped to regulated distributing plants.

#### Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

#### Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk and eggnog.

b. Not accounted for as Class II or III milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce ice cream, including frozen deserts and ice cream mix; condensed skim and whole milk; cottage cheese; and aerated cream.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products and eggnog at the end of the month.

3. Class III. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce butter, non-fat dry milk, Cheddar cheese, frozen cream, evaporated and condensed milk.

b. In skim milk dumped or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.

c. In shrinkage of other source milk.

d. In shrinkage of producer milk, not to exceed 2 percent.

e. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:
  - a. In the form of fluid milk products and eggnog are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in the highest priced classification available over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:
  - a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
  - b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
  - c. Bulk transfers to unregulated plants located in Campbell or Kenton counties, Kentucky, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed the amount of the transfers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.
  - d. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream to unregulated plants other than those in "c" above, unless another class is claimed and verified and use in that class is equivalent to the amount claimed. Excess is assigned, in order, to Class III, II, and I.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class III, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I and II):
  - a. Receipts from plants not regulated under any order.
  - b. Receipts from plants regulated under other Federal orders, after first subtracting from Class I, receipts of fluid milk products in containers not larger than one gallon from plants regulated under Order 71, Dayton-Springfield if such products are not packaged in the same containers in the receiving pool plants.
2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I and II, above, (whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 111 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants.) Payment rate: Class I or II price in each case, adjusted by respective butterfat and location differentials, less:
 
$$(\text{Chicago 92-score butter price} \times 4.2) + (\text{Chicago area spray powder price} - 6.4 \text{ cents} \times 8.2)$$



Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. The higher of the following:
  - a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).
  - b. Butter-powder. (Chicago 92-score butter price x 4.2) + (Chicago area spray-powder price - 6.4 cents x 8.2)
2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus \$1.30 with a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of gross Class I and producer receipts in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Maximum adjustment is 3 cents for each 1 percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard with a total adjustment not to exceed 50 cents, June adjustment not to exceed that in preceding May, and January adjustment to be not less than that in preceding December.
3. Class II. (Chicago 92-score butter price x 4.13) + (Chicago area spray powder price - 5.5 cents x 8.2)
4. Class III. March-August: Average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 3.5 percent milk:

M and R Dietetic Laboratories, Inc., Chillicothe, Ohio  
 Carnation Milk Co., Hillsboro, Ohio  
 Nestles Milk Products, Inc., Greenville, Ohio  
 Nestles Milk Products, Inc., (Osgood Milk Co.), Osgood, Ind.  
 Carnation Milk Co., Maysville, Kentucky

September-February: Class II price

Butterfat Differentials (3.5 percent butterfat test):

1. Class I. Class II differential for the preceding month + 1.25 cents.
2. Class II. (Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x .118) - (Chicago area spray powder price - 6.4 cents x 8.2 x .001)
3. Class III. (Chicago 92-score butter price - 5 cents x .120) - (Chicago area spray powder price - 6.4 cents x 8.2 x .001) (September-February, Class III differential is same as Class II, except for milk used to produce butter).
4. Producer. Weighted average of Class I, Class II, and Class III differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I. Apply to producer milk at plants located over 20 miles from Cincinnati, which is moved to unregulated plants within 20 miles of Cincinnati in the form of fluid milk products, condensed, skim milk or frozen cream, or which is otherwise disposed of or utilized as Class I or Class II; deduct:



- a. 4 cents - 21 to 29 miles
- b. 6 cents - 30 to 39 miles
- c. 8 cents - 40 to 49 miles
- d. 10 cents - 50 to 59 miles
- e. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

2. Producer. Above differentials apply to all producer milk.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with seasonal incentive payment plan under which the following deductions are made from payments to producers:

- 30 cents - April
- 35 cents - May and June
- 20 cents - July

Such deductions are paid out in equal amounts during September through December.

Expense of Administration:

- 1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight of producer milk received during the month.
- 2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

- 1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
- 2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

- 1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
- 2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
  - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
  - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
  - c. Make compensatory payments:

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area less Class I purchase from regulated plants; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.



FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 68  
Wichita, Kansas

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the Kansas Counties of Sedgwick, Cowley, Sumner, Butler, Marion, and Harvey.

Population: (1950 Census): 351,847

Principal places are: Wichita, Arkansas City, El Dorado, and Newton, Kansas.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Grade A milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.
4. A cooperative association with respect to member producers' milk delivered for its account to a regulated plant in a tank truck owned and operated by or contracted to the association if such association chooses to report as a handler with respect to this milk.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Grade A milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority or, regardless of inspection is accepted by an agency of the Federal Government and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which during the month:
  - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers, April-June; 15 percent, all other months; and
  - b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 25 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers, April-June; 35 percent, all other months.



2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers and other plants to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months August through November is a supply plant in the following December through July unless non-regulated status is requested.

#### Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

#### Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:
  - a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product and yogurt. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
  - b. Not accounted for as Class II or III milk.
2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:
  - a. Used to produce cottage cheese which is required to be made from Grade A milk.
3. Class III. All skim milk and butterfat:
  - a. Used to produce any product other than Class I and Class II products at the end of the month.
  - b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products.
  - c. In skim milk dumped or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
  - d. In shrinkage of other source milk.
  - e. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent of direct receipts, plus 1.5 percent of bulk transfers from regulated handlers less 1.5 percent of bulk disposition to such handlers.
  - f. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.

#### Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:
  - a. In the form of milk, skim milk, or cream are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in the highest priced class over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:
  - a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
  - b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
  - c. Bulk transfers to an unregulated plant within 250 miles of the regulated plant unless a lower utilization remains after first allocating milk received directly from dairy farmers to the highest utilization at the unregulated plant.
  - d. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream to an unregulated plant over 250 miles from the regulated plant, except Grade C cream and cream utilized as Class III under another order.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class III, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class II and Class I):
  - a. Receipts not priced under any order.
  - b. Receipts priced under another order.
2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in a above, allocated to Class I and Class II. Payment rates on such milk in Class I: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class III price, adjusted by Class III butterfat differential. Payment rate on milk in Class II: Class II price adjusted by Class III butterfat differential, less Class III price adjusted by Class III butterfat differential.

Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. The higher of the following:
  - a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent) adjusted to 3.8 percent by direct ratio.
  - b. Butter-powder.  $(\text{Chicago 92-score butter price} - 3 \text{ cents} \times 4.56) + (\text{Chicago area spray-roller price} - 5.5 \text{ cents} \times 8.5 \times 0.962)$
2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus \$1.65. With a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Maximum adjustment is 3 cents for each one percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard with total adjustment limited to 45 cents.
3. Class II. Price for Class III, plus 80 cents.



4. Class III. The higher of the following:

a. Average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 3.8 percent milk:

American Foods Co., Miami, Oklahoma  
 Borden Co., Ft. Scott, Kansas  
 Kraft Foods Co., Nevada, Missouri  
 Pet Milk Co., Iola, Kansas  
 Swift and Co., Parsons, Kansas

b. Average price United States (current month) paid for milk used in manufacture of American cheese, evaporated milk, and butter and by-products (f.o.b. plant) adjusted to 3.8 percent by direct ratio.

Butterfat Differentials: (3.8 percent butterfat test)

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.12.
2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.12.
3. Class III. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.115.
4. Producer. Weighted average of Class I, Class II, and Class III differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located more than 70 miles from Wichita, Kansas; deduct:
  - a. 12 cents - 71 to 80 miles
  - b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators or regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I or Class II.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I and Class II route disposition in the marketing area, or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices - see Special Handler Provisions.



Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies all months (except June and July, 1959) with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of August through November by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 90). A producer who does not so earn a base is assigned a base obtained by multiplying his average deliveries during the current month by the percentage that total deliveries of base milk in that month are of total deliveries by all producers. (Half of this, January-July).
  - a. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who become producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated.
  - b. Transfers to family members are permitted under specified circumstances.
  - c. Joint-held bases may be divided among the joint holders upon request.
  - d. Base is forfeited if deliveries are discontinued for 30 consecutive days.
  - e. In landlord-tenant operations, the base is assigned to and remains with the owner of the herd.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order and supply plants regulated under another order are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
  - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
  - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
  - c. Make compensatory payments:
    - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants; or, if the handler so elects,
    - (2) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers



FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 72  
Tri-State (Kentucky-Ohio-West Virginia)

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the following districts:
  - a. Pikeville-Paintsville: Martin, Magoffin, Floyd, Johnson, and Pike counties, Kentucky.
  - b. Huntington: Boyd, Greenup, and Lawrence counties, Kentucky; Lawrence County, Ohio; Cabell and Wayne counties, West Virginia
  - c. Gallipolis-Scioto: Gallia, Meigs, Scioto, and Jackson counties, Ohio; Mason County, West Virginia; specified areas of Lewis County, Kentucky, and Pike County, Ohio
  - d. Athens: Athens County, Ohio, and specified areas in Washington County, Ohio, and Wood County, West Virginia

Population (1950 Census): 801,986

Principal places are: Prestonsburg, Pikeville, Paintsville and Ashland, Kentucky; Ironton, Portsmouth, Athens, and Marietta, Ohio; Huntington and Parkersburg, West Virginia

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who distributes milk received only from his own production or from regulated or unregulated plants in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Fluid Milk) Plant (except a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which:
  - a. Class I milk is disposed of on routes in the marketing area.



2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for fluid consumption which ships 25,000 pounds of Class I milk to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in at least three of the months October through January is a supply plant in the following February through September upon its request.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product and egg nog. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II or III milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce ice cream, including frozen desserts and ice cream mix and cottage cheese.

3. Class III. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce butter, non-fat dry milk, cheese (except cottage cheese), frozen cream, bulk and canned evaporated and condensed milk and skim milk, and aerated mixtures in pressure containers.

b. In skim milk dumped or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.

c. Bulk skim milk disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.

d. In shrinkage of other source milk.

e. In shrinkage of producer milk, not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated distributing plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products and egg nog are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case such classification is limited to equivalent use in the transferee plant.

2. Transfers from a supply plant to a distributing plant or other supply plants is classified as indicated by both plants. During October-January, transfers from supply plants to distributing plants must be classified so that not over 10 percent of producer receipts at the distributing plant are Class II or III.

3. Distributing plants during February-September may allocate Class I to a supply plant from which transfers were received during at least three months in the preceding October-January period, depending upon the amount of such transfers.

#### Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.

b. Transfers to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by both handlers and utilization in that class at the unregulated plant is equivalent to the amount of the transfers so classified.

#### Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class III, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants (remainder is Class II and Class I).

2. Compensatory payments. No provision.

#### Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. The highest of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).

b. Butter-powder. (Chicago 92-score butter price - 3 cents x 4.2) + (Chicago area spray-roller price - 5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.965)

c. Butter-cheese. (Chicago 92-score butter price x 6) + (Wisconsin Cheddar cheese price x 2.4) + 7 x 4.55

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the month plus:

<u>Pikeville- Paintsville</u>	<u>Huntington</u>	<u>Gallipolis- Scioto</u>	<u>Athens</u>	
\$1.65	\$1.55	\$1.45	\$1.35	Feb., March, and August
1.20	1.10	1.00	.90	April through July
2.10	2.00	1.90	1.80	September through Jan.



(After March 1, 1960, add the following amounts to the basic formula price:

<u>Pikeville- Paintsville</u>	<u>Huntington</u>	<u>Gallipolis- Scioto</u>	<u>Athens</u>	
\$1.30	\$1.20	\$1.10	\$1.00	March through July
1.97	1.87	1.77	1.67	August through Feb.)

With a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of gross Class I and producer receipts at distributing plants in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Maximum adjustment is 3 cents for each 1 percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard.

3. Class II. Class III local plant price, plus 25 cents (not less than basic formula price).

4. Class III. April-July: Average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 3.5 percent milk:

M and R Dietetic Laboratories, Inc., Columbus, Ohio  
 Pickerington Creamery, Pickerington, Ohio  
 Carnation Co., Coshocton, Ohio  
 Nestles' Milk Co., Marysville, Ohio

August-March: Basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Class I. Class II differential, plus one cent.
2. Class II and III. (Chicago 92-score butter price per 100 pounds for the current month - \$3.00 x 1.2) - (Chicago area spray-roller powder price - 5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.965) ÷ 1,000
3. Producer. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x .12

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located outside the marketing area and over 45 miles from Huntington or Williamson, West Virginia; Paintsville, Ashland, or Pikeville, Kentucky; Portsmouth, Jackson, Athens, Marietta, or Gallipolis, Ohio; whichever is closest; deduct:

- a. 2 cents - each 10 to 100 miles
- b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Individual handler, monthly pool.



Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base-payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. No provision.



FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 73  
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota

Marketing Area:

1. All territory in specified areas in the following Minnesota counties: Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey and Washington.

Population (1950 Census): 1,065,661

Principal places are: Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area on routes.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk delivered for its account to the regulated plant of another handler.

Producer-Handler:

1. A handler who operates a plant from which Grade A milk received only from his own production, or from regulated plants of cooperative associations (maximum 50,000 pounds) is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant. A producer whose milk is received at a regulated plant, July-October, but is subsequently received at an unregulated plant, may not regain producer status prior to the following July.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which during the month:
  - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 15 percent or more of total Class I disposition.
  - b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 40 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants, January-June; 60 percent, July-December.



2. Supply plant. A plant from which is shipped 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant and to other distributing plants located in the marketing area. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months August through October 1959, is a supply plant in the following November through June 1960, thereafter a plant qualifying for the months of July through October of any year is a supply plant in the following November through June.

#### Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

#### Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. Fluid milk products disposed of for livestock feed.

c. Stored frozen cream.

d. In shrinkage of other source milk.

#### Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I to the extent of Class I use at the receiving plant unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

#### Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.

b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

- c. Bulk transfers of fluid milk products to unregulated plants within 100 miles of St. Paul, Minnesota, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class II utilization at the unregulated plants is equivalent to the amount of the transfers. If transfers exceed such Class II utilization, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.
- d. Bulk transfers of fluid milk products, except cream, to an unregulated plant located over 100 miles from St. Paul, Minnesota.
- e. Bulk transfers of cream to plants over 100 miles from St. Paul, Minnesota, which have fluid milk route disposition (not including cream transferred to plants regulated under another order at which cream is allocated to other than Class I).

#### Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

- 1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):
  - a. Receipts from plants not regulated under another order.
  - b. Receipts from plants regulated under another order.
- 2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above, whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 105 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

#### Class Prices:

- 1. Basic formula. Highest of the following:
  - a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).
  - b. Butter-powder price. (New York 93-score butter price x 4.24) + (Chicago area spray powder price x 8.2) - 75.2 cents.
  - c. Butter-cheese price: (New York 93-score butter price x 6) + (Wisconsin Cheddar cheese price x 2.4) divided by 7 x 4.55
- 2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus:
  - \$0.70: December-June
  - 1.10: July-October
  - 1.00: November

With a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of gross Class I and producer receipts in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided



in the order. Adjustment is 1.5 cents for each 1 percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard, with total adjustment limited to 24 cents.

3. Class II. Butter-powder price in basic formula. (New York 93-score butter price x 4.24) + (Chicago area spray powder price x 8.2) - 75.2 cents.

Butterfat Differentials: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Class I. New York 93-score butter price for the preceding month x .125, December-June; .135, July-November.
2. Class II and producer. New York 93-score butter price for the current month x .1214.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 15 miles or more from St. Paul, Minnesota, deduct:
  - a. 8 cents - 15 to 20 miles
  - b. 2 cents - each additional 10 miles up to 50 miles
  - c. 1 cent - each additional 10 miles beyond 50 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 1.5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. A charge not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight is deducted from producers who do not belong to a cooperative association and paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies January-June with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of July-October by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 105 days). The base for a producer who fails to qualify during July-October is 30 percent of deliveries in each month, January-June.



Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, which milk is subject to regulations under the other order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
  - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
  - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
  - c. Make compensatory payments:
    - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.



FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 75  
Northeastern Ohio

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the following Ohio counties: Cuyahoga and Summit; and specified areas in the following counties: Stark, Ashtabula, Columbiana, Lake, Lorain, Mahoning, Medina, Portage and Wayne, including ships at dock.

Population (1950 Census): 2,357,458

Principal places are: Cleveland, Euclid, Parma, Shaker Heights, Lorain, Elyria, Painesville, Akron, Cleveland Heights, Ashtabula, Massillon, Barberton, and Canton, Ohio

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to regulated or an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and which during the month:
  - a. Has disposition of fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area equal to 300 points ( $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of cream or 1 quart of any other fluid milk product equals 1 point).



b. Has total route disposition of fluid milk products equal to 50 percent or more of approved receipts from dairy farmers, reload points and other plants. Plants disposing of bulk cream only are not regulated.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for fluid consumption which ships 30 percent or more of its receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. Unless non-regulated status is requested, a plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months August through January and which during that period ships 10 percent of receipts in any month and 30 percent during the entire period, is a supply plant in the following February through July, regardless of shipments, and is a supply plant each successive month of August-January in which 10 percent of its receipts from dairy farmers is shipped to a regulated distributing plant. (At a handler's request two or more plants may be considered as one unit in determining qualification.)

3. Cooperative association plant.

a. A plant located less than 40 miles from Cleveland or 27.5 miles from the nearer of Akron or Canton, Ohio, and which is operated by a cooperative association if two-thirds or more of the milk from its producer (less milk delivered to regulated supply plants) is delivered during the preceding six months to regulated distributing plants.

#### Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

#### Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product, except sour cream. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II or III milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce cottage cheese and sour cream.

3. Class III. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I or Class II product.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products and sour cream at the end of the month.

- c. In skim milk dumped or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
- d. In shrinkage of other source milk.
- e. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent. On bulk transfers and diversions shrinkage is allocated  $\frac{1}{2}$  percent to plant receiving from producers and remainder to plant doing other handling.
- f. Bulk fluid milk products disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.
- g. Frozen cream.

#### Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

- 1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:
  - a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I and Class II over other-source milk.

#### Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

- 1. The following are Class I:
  - a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
  - b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
  - c. Bulk transfers of milk and skim milk to unregulated plants and of cream to any plant within 265 miles of Cleveland, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in that class at the unregulated plants does not exceed the amount of the transfers from all regulated plants. If receipts exceed such claimed utilization, the transfers are classified in the next higher class to the extent of the excess.
  - d. Bulk transfers of milk or skim milk to plants 265 miles or more from Cleveland, Ohio.

#### Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

- 1. Classification. Beginning with Class III, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class II and then I):
  - a. Fluid milk products not priced under another order and reprocessed non-fluid milk products.
  - b. Fluid milk products priced under another order.



2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above, whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 110 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less:

Class III price, adjusted by Class III butterfat differential.

Uniform price, adjusted by Class I butterfat differential.

#### Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. The higher of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).

b. Butter-powder price. (Chicago 92-score butter price - 3 cents x 4.2) + (Chicago area spray-roller price - 5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.965)

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the month plus:

\$1.35: April-July

1.80: August-March

With a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I in first and second preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Adjustment is approximately 2 cents for each 1 percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard. Maximum adjustment is 25 cents.

3. Class II. Basic formula price plus 30 cents.

4. Class III. Basic formula price.

#### Butterfat Differentials: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x .13.

2. Classes II and III. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x .115.

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I, Class II and Class III differentials.

#### Location Differentials:

1. Class I and Class II. Apply to plants located 40 miles or more from Cleveland, Ohio and 27.5 miles or more from Akron or Canton, Ohio, deduct:



- a. 13 cents - 40 to 60 miles
- b. 20 cents - 60 to 74 miles
- c. 2 cents - each additional 14 miles.

2. Producer. Above differentials apply:

- a. July - March to all producer milk.
- b. April - June to base milk.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies April-June with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of October-December by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 30 days).
  - a. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who become producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated.
  - b. Transfers to any other person are permitted under specified circumstances.
  - c. Joint-held bases may be divided among the joint holders upon request.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order (unless the Secretary determines that the applicable order should be determined on some other basis) are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Exempt plants.

- a. Plants exempted because sales in area are less than 300 units per day are required only to file reports and make records available.

3. Unregulated plants except exempt plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

- a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
- b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
- c. Make compensatory payments:
  - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials less Class III price.



FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 90  
Southeastern New England

\*Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the state of Rhode Island (excluding Block Island) and the following Massachusetts counties, including ships at dock, Bristol, Barnstable, Dukes and Plymouth (excluding the towns of Hingham and Hull)

Population (1950 Census): 1,400,960

Principal places are: Providence, Rhode Island, Fall River and New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing or supply plant from which Class I products are disposed of in the marketing area.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a distributing plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production is distributed in the marketing area. (If own-farm production does not exceed a daily average of 1,075 pounds, purchases of packaged fluid milk products from regulated plants do not nullify producer-handler status.)

Producer:

1. Any person except a producer-handler or a producer under another order with respect to milk diverted, who produces milk received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions, except milk diverted to a regulated plant as unregulated milk and milk not eligible for regulated status because it was delivered by the same dairy farmer to an unregulated plant of the same handler during any of the preceding July-November period.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order:

1. Distributing plant. A plant from which during the month:
  - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers; and
  - b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers.



2. Supply plant. A plant which ships 30 percent or more of its receipts from dairy farmers to a distributing plant which distributes 10 percent or more of its total receipts of Class I products as Class I milk on routes in the marketing area, and which has total Class I routed disposition of 50 percent or more of such receipts. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months July through November is a supply plant in the following December through June unless non-regulated status is requested.
3. Cooperative association plant. A plant located in the marketing area and operated by a cooperative association.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:
  - a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product, except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of half and half mixtures. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; 50 percent by weight of fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
  - b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.
2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat.
  - a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product, except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of half and half mixtures.
  - b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products, except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of half and half mixtures at the end of the month.
  - c. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.
  - d. Dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
  - e. In plant shrinkage not to exceed 2 percent of total receipts.

Order amended 4-1-59

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 96  
Springfield, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

1. All territory in the following Massachusetts cities: Agawam, Chicopee, Easthampton, East Longmeadow, Holyoke, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Northampton, South Hadley, Springfield, Westfield, West Springfield, and Wilbraham.

Population (1950 Census): 391,791

Principal places are: Springfield, Holyoke, Chicopee, and Northampton, Massachusetts.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated and unregulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, and a producer regulated under another Federal order, who produces milk received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions, except a dairy farmer whose milk is diverted to a regulated plant in March-September from a farm which did not supply milk to a regulated plant during the previous October-February.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which during the month:

a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area:

(1) if located within 10 miles of marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts of fluid milk products, except cream, from dairy farmers and other plants; and

(2) if located more than 10 miles from marketing area, is 30 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers.

2. Supply plant. A plant more than 10 miles from marketing area which disposes of as Class I 30 percent or more of its total receipts of fluid



milk products, except cream to regulated distributing plants located within 10 miles of the marketing area at which 50 percent or more of total receipts of fluid milk products, except cream, is disposed of as Class I. A plant which qualifies each of the months October through February and is a regulated plant under this order, or the Boston, Merrimack Valley, or Worcester orders, shall upon request be regulated March through September regardless of quantity disposed of in the marketing area.

3. Cooperative association plant. A plant operated by a cooperative association and located within 10 miles of the marketing area.

#### Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are reported as one total in each class.

#### Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of milk and cream mixtures. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I product.

b. Skim milk dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed.

c. In shrinkage of producer and other-source milk not to exceed 2 percent.

#### Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products except cream are Class I to the extent of Class I at the transferee plant after deducting Class I custom packaged products, receipts from Boston and New York-New Jersey order plants priced as Class I under such orders, and receipts of packaged Class I products from plants regulated under any other Federal order.

#### Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handlers to the extent of Class I at the producer-handler plant.

b. Transfers of Class I milk products in consumer packages.

c. Transfers to unregulated plants except as provided in d are Class I to the extent of Class I utilization at such plant.

d. Transfers to an unregulated plant which are re-transferred to a plant outside New England and New York.



Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Receipts of bulk milk and skim milk (including nonpool milk received from dairy farmers) except that priced as Class I under New York-New Jersey order and receipts for custom packaging.
- b. Receipts of cream and nonfluid milk products.
- c. Receipts for custom packaging and packaged Class I products from other Federal order plants are assigned to Class I ahead of producer milk.

2. Compensatory payments.

- a. On receipts assigned to Class I above except receipts from plants regulated under another Federal order: Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class II price, adjusted by Class II location and butterfat differential.
- b. On receipts from plants regulated by another Federal order the rate is any plus amount by which Class I price adjusted for butterfat content and location exceeds Class I price similarly adjusted under the other order.

Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. New England basic Class I price, determined as follows:

- a. New England Economic Index times supply-demand factor and seasonal percentage divided by 100 times \$5.592; resulting price, bracketed. (Basic Class I price for November-December cannot be lower than such price for the preceding month.)

b. Economic index is sum of following divided by 3:

(1) Wholesale Price Index:

$$\frac{\text{BLS monthly wholesale price index all commodities (1947-49)}}{1.143}$$

(2) Disposable Personal Income Index:

$$\frac{\left[ \frac{\text{Current annual rate per capita disposable personal income (U. S.) (quarterly)}}{\text{times ratio New England to U. S. per capita personal income}} \right]}{15.34}$$

(3) Grain-Labor Index is the sum of:

(a) Average price paid by farmer per ton dairy ration in the New England region  $\times 0.6$

$$\frac{.884}{5}$$

(b)

Monthly rate board and room	x 1	} x 0.4
Monthly rate with house	x 1	
Weekly rate board and room	x 4.33	
Weekly rate no board and room	x 4.33	
Daily rate no board and room	x 26	
<u>5</u>		1.458

c. Supply-demand. The supply-demand factor is determined by the relationship between the ratios of producer receipts and Class I producer milk at Boston, Merrimack Valley, Springfield, and Worcester in the second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the Boston order. Maximum adjustment is 1.4 percent for each one percent that utilization differs from the standard. (Note: Supply-demand factor is fixed by suspension order effective May through September, 1959, to -10 percent of price.)

d. Seasonal adjustment. The following seasonal adjustment factors apply:

October, November, and December	1.08
January, February, and September	1.04
August and March	1.00
July	.96
April	.92
May and June	.88

2. Class I. New England basic Class I price, plus 54 cents.

3. Class II. Boston Class II price for the month plus 5.8 cents (201 - 210 mile zone).

Butterfat Differentials: (3.7 percent butterfat test)

1. Class I, II, and Producer. Boston cream price - 52.5 cents + 330. If cream price is not reported use New York 92-score butter price (16th to 15th) x 0.125.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located outside the marketing area and 10 miles or more from the marketing area; deduct:

- a. 17.0 cents - 10 to 40 miles
- b. 34.8 cents - 41 to 50 miles
- c. 1.2 cents each 10 miles from 51 to 210 miles
- d. 1.0 cents - each additional 10 miles beyond 210 miles.

2. Class II.

- a. 2.0 cents - 10 to 50 miles
- b. 3.0 cents - 51 to 100 miles
- c. 4.5 cents - 101 to 150 miles
- d. 6.0 cents - 151 to 200 miles
- e. 7.0 cents - 201 to 250 miles
- f. 8.0 cents - 251 and over

3. Additional location differentials to producers: Apply to farms located in specified cities and towns in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, add 23 cents per hundredweight. For farms located in Franklin, Hampshire, Hampden, or Worcester Counties in Massachusetts, or in specified cities and towns in Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont, add 46 cents per hundredweight. Above amounts are limited so that the producer price is not in excess of Class I price at the plant to which the milk is delivered.



Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk, exempt milk, and fluid milk products except cream from other sources, except receipts from plants regulated under another Federal order. On such receipts rate is any plus amount by which rate under this order exceeds that under the other order.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Plants which are regulated under other Federal orders are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
  - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
  - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
  - c. Make compensatory payments:
    - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.





FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 99  
Worcester, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, in the following Massachusetts cities: Auburn, Boylston, Clinton, Grafton, Holden, Leicester, Millbury, Paxton, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Spencer, West Boylston, and Worcester.

Population (1950 Census): 279,258.

Principal places are: Worcester, Clinton, and Shrewsbury, Massachusetts.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from unregulated or regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, and a producer regulated under another Federal order, who produces milk received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions, except a dairy farmer whose milk is diverted to a regulated plant in March-September from a farm which did not supply milk to a regulated plant during the previous October-February.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which during the month:
  - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area:
    - (1) if located within 10 miles of the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts of fluid milk products, except cream, from dairy farmers and other plants.
    - (2) if located over 10 miles from the marketing area, is 30 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers.
2. Supply plant. A plant which disposes of as Class I, 50 percent or more of its total receipts of fluid milk products, except cream, to regulated distributing plants at which more than 50 percent of the total receipts of fluid milk products, except cream, is disposed of as Class I. A plant which qualifies each of the months October through February and is a pool plant under this order, or the Boston order, shall upon request be a regulated plant March through September, regardless of quantity disposed of in the marketing area.



### 3. Cooperative association plant.

- a. A plant operated by a cooperative association and located within 10 miles of the marketing area.

#### Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are reported as one total in each class.

#### Classification:

##### 1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of fluid milk mixtures. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

##### 2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
- b. Skim milk dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed.
- c. In shrinkage of producer and other-source milk not to exceed 2 percent.

#### Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

##### 1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

- a. In the form of fluid milk products, except cream are Class I to the extent of Class I at the transferee plant after deducting Class I custom packaged products, receipts from Boston and New York-New Jersey order plants priced as Class I under such orders, and receipts of packaged Class I products from plants regulated under any other Federal order.

#### Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

##### 1. The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers to producer-handlers to the extent of Class I at the producer-handler's plant.
- b. Transfers to unregulated plants to the extent of Class I utilization at such plant.
- c. Transfers to an unregulated plant which are re-transferred to a plant outside New England and New York.



Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Receipts of bulk milk and skim milk (including nonpool milk received from dairy farmers) except that priced as Class I under the New York-New Jersey order and receipts for custom processing and packaging.
- b. Receipts of cream and non-fluid milk products.
- c. Receipts for custom packaging and packaged Class I products from other Federal Order plants are assigned to Class I ahead of producer milk.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I under a and b, above. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class II price, adjusted by Class II location and butterfat differentials.

Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. New England basic Class I price, determined as follows:

a. New England Economic Index times supply-demand factor and seasonal percentage divided by 100, times \$5.592; resulting price, bracketed. (Basic Class I price for November-December cannot be lower than such price for the preceding month.)

b. Economic index is sum of following divided by 3:

(1) Wholesale Price Index:

$$\frac{\text{BLS monthly wholesale price index all commodities (1947-1949)}}{1.143}$$

(2) Disposable Personal Income Index:

$$\frac{\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Current annual rate per capita disposable personal income (U. S.)} \\ \text{(quarterly)} \end{array} \right] \times \text{ratio New England to U. S. per capita personal income}}{15.34}$$

(3) Grain-Labor Index is the sum of:

(a) Average price paid by farmers per ton dairy ration in the New England region  $\frac{.884}{x 0.6}$ , plus:

(b) Monthly Rate board and room	x 1	)	
Monthly Rate with house	x 1	)	
Weekly Rate board and room	x 4.33	)	x 0.4 <hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0;"/> 1.458
Weekly Rate no board and room	x 4.33	)	
Daily Rate no board and room	x 26	)	
<hr style="width: 100%; margin: 0;"/> 5			

c. Supply demand. The supply-demand factor is determined by the relationship between the ratios of producer receipts and Class I producer milk at Boston, Merrimack Valley, Springfield, and Worcester in the second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the Boston order. Maximum adjustment is 1.4 percent for each one percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard.

(Note: Supply-demand factor is fixed by suspension order effective May through September, 1959, to -10 percent of price.)

d. Seasonal Adjustment. The following seasonal adjustment factors apply:

October, November, and December	1.08
January, February, and September	1.04
August and March	1.00
July	.96
April	.92
May and June	.88

2. Class I. New England basic Class I price plus: 54 cents

3. Class II. Boston Class II price for the month plus 5.8 cents (201-210 mile zone).

Butterfat Differentials: (3.7 percent butterfat test)

1. Class I, II, and Producer.

a. Boston cream price - 52.5 cents ÷ 330. If cream price is not reported use New York 92-score butter price (16th to 15th) x 0.125.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and Producer. Apply to plants located 10 miles from the marketing area; deduct:

- a. 17.0 cents - 1 to 40 miles
- b. 34.8 cents - 41 to 50 miles
- c. 1.2 cents each 10 miles from 51 to 210 miles
- d. 1.0 cents each additional 10 miles.

2. Class II.

- a. 2.0 cents - 1 to 50 miles
- b. 3.0 cents - 51 to 100 miles
- c. 4.5 cents - 101 to 150 miles
- d. 6.0 cents - 151 to 200 miles
- e. 7.0 cents - 201 to 250 miles
- f. 8.0 cents - 251 and over

3. Additional location differentials to producers: Apply to farms located in Franklin, Hampshire, Hampden, Worcester, Middlesex, or Norfolk Counties in Massachusetts, or the towns of Hinsdale, New Hampshire, or Vernon, Vermont, add 46 cents per hundredweight. Above amount is limited so that the producer price is not in excess of Class I price at the plant to which the milk is delivered.

Type of Pool:

- 1. Marketwide, monthly pool.



Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk, exempt milk and fluid milk products except cream from other sources, except milk from other Federal Orders on which payment is any plus amount by which the rate in this order exceeds that under the other order.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Plants which are regulated under other Federal Orders are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal Orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
  - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
  - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
  - c. Make compensatory payments:
    - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.





FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 100  
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Marketing Area:

1. All territory in the following Tennessee counties: Hamilton, McMinn, and Bradley.

Population (1950 Census): 272,617

Principal places are: Chattanooga, Cleveland, and Athens, Tennessee.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated plant from which milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, and an approved dairy farmer with respect to milk priced under the Knoxville order, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:
  - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 20 percent or more of total Class I disposition; and
  - b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.
2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of

its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in each of the months August through February is a supply plant in the following March through July unless non-regulated status is requested.

3. Cooperative association plant.

- a. A plant operated by a cooperative association if its members' milk shipped to other regulated plants plus transfers to other regulated plants from the association plant is 50 percent or more of total milk received from association members at all regulated plants during the month.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

- 1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product and yogurt. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product and yogurt.
- b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products and yogurt at the end of the month.
- c. Skim milk dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
- d. In shrinkage of other source and producer milk not to exceed 2 percent of receipts not including diversions.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

- a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.



Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:
  - a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
  - b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
  - c. Bulk transfers of milk and skim milk to unregulated plants within 250 miles from Chattanooga unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler, and utilization in Class II at the unregulated plants is equivalent to the amount of the transfers. If Class II utilization does not equal such transfers, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.
  - d. Bulk transfers of milk and skim milk to unregulated plants more than 250 miles from Chattanooga.
  - e. Bulk transfers of non-Grade A cream unless Class II is claimed and specified conditions met.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):
  - a. Non-fluid milk products.
  - b. Fluid milk products not priced under another order.
  - c. Receipts priced under another order, except route disposition of packaged cream, skim milk, flavored milk, skim milk drinks, and buttermilk received in same packages from handlers regulated under the Knoxville order.
2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in "a" and "b" above, which are allocated to Class I. Payment rate:

March-July:

Fluid milk products - Class I price, adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

Non-fluid milk products - Class I price less Class II price, each adjusted by respective butterfat differentials.

August-February: Class I price less uniform price.

Class Prices:

1. Basic formula (4.0 percent butterfat): Highest of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent) adjusted to 4.0 percent by adding producer butterfat differential x 5.

b. Butter-powder. (Chicago 92-score butter price x 4.8) + (3 3/4 cents for each 1/2 cent Chicago area spray-roller powder price is above 5 cents)

c. Butter-cheese. (Chicago 92-score butter price x 6) + (Wisconsin Cheddar cheese price x 2.4) ÷ 7 x 5.2

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus \$1.75. With a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I in first and second preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Adjustment is 2 cents for each 1 percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard. (Maximum total adjustment is 50 cents.)

3. Class II. February-August: average of prices reported paid to farmers for 4.0 percent milk by:

Kraft Foods Co., Fayetteville, Tennessee  
 Pet Milk Co., Greenville, Tennessee  
 Carnation Co., Murfreesboro, Tennessee  
 Borden Co., Lewisburg, Tennessee

September-January:

Higher of above price or basic formula "b".

#### Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.13.

2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.115 (not to exceed Class II price divided by 40).

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

#### Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 65 miles or more from Chattanooga, Tennessee; deduct:

- a. 15.0 cents - 65 to 75 miles
- b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

#### Type of Pool:

- 1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.



Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies March through July, with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of September through January by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 120 days).
  - a. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who become producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated.
  - b. Transfers to any other person are permitted under specified circumstances.
  - c. Joint-held bases may be divided among the joint holders upon request.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order and supply plants regulated under another order unless the supply plant was a regulated plant under this order in the previous August-February, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
  - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
  - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
  - c. Make compensatory payments:
    - (1) On route disposition of fluid milk products in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.

